

INTEGRATOR CIRCUIT

ABSTRACT

An integrator circuit comprises an operational amplifier having its inverting input coupled to an input resistor to which an input voltage is supplied, and its non-inverting input coupled to a reference potential. A capacitor and a first output resistor are coupled in series between the inverting input terminal and the output terminal, from which an output voltage is derived. A second output resistor is coupled between the reference potential and the connection of the capacitor and the first output resistor. The addition of the two output resistors makes it possible to easily realize a desired integration constant with the use of a larger fixed capacitor, thereby minimizing unwanted parasitic capacitor effects. The integration constant can be adjusted as necessary by making the output resistors variable.